Other Indicators

Indicator	Rationale for Indicator	Definition Considerations	Possible Data Collection Strategy
Number of female- headed households	The absence of men from a community can be due to a number of factors, including targeting of men through arrests, killings or kidnapping; the departure of men to join armed groups or national security forces; or due to seasonal migration or employment reasons. Depending on the context, rapid changes in female-headed households could indicate the potential for an escalation or outbreak in violence or conflict.	Implementors will need to define "female-headed household." Considerations and suggested definitions to tailor to the local context: "Female headed households" refers to a "Household in which female is the sole or main income producer and decision-maker." 22	Data collection for this indicator will depend on the monitoring context due to the varying ways that the number of female-headed households is counted but could rely on local government offices that might track this data. If data is not available from local governments, monitors could reach out to women's organizations who work with single women and/or single mothers to understand their perceptions on whether the number of femaleheaded households is significantly increasing, slightly increasing, staying the same, slightly decreasing, or significantly decreasing.
Increase in demand for contraception	Linked to increases in gender- based violence, the increase in demand for contraception can indicate a fear of widespread sexual violence either in a community or for women who are about to be displaced. For example, Amnesty International has reported on refugee and migrant women in Libya taking contraception as a precaution ahead of their onward journeys as sexual violence is so prevalent along the smuggling routes. ²¹	Implementors will need to define "contraception." Considerations and suggested definitions to tailor to the local context: "Contraception" is defined as the "deliberate prevention of conception or impregnation." ²³	Implementors could confidentially interview doctors or nurses at hospitals, health centers, and local clinics to determine if the demand has increased. Rather than collecting an absolute number of how many requests were being made for contraception, monitors could ask health care providers, including those in humanitarian settings, if they believe the demand has significantly increased, increased, stayed the same, decreased, or significantly decreased at regular intervals. Multiple health centers could be monitored to provide comparative data.
Increase in trafficking of women and girls Disaggregated by whether the trafficking was for sex [yes, no, or unknown]	The increased trafficking of women and girls for sex can be a result of a number of different factors, including the increased presence of armed groups or security forces in a region, as well as for recruitment and revenue generation by non-state armed groups.	Implementors will need to define "trafficking of women and girls for sex." Considerations and suggested definitions to tailor to the local context: "Human trafficking" refers to "the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.	Implementers should consult with frontline service providers to develop a list of locally applicable signs that an increase in sex trafficking may be taking place. As with the indicator above, monitors could ask health care providers or other frontline service providers, including humanitarian actors, if they feel like rate of sex trafficking has significantly increased, increased, or significantly decreased at regular intervals.